

THE HERALD FOR EVERY WOMAN

EDITED BY
JULIA CHANDLER MANZ

Strong Perfumes Brand Woman as Inconsiderate

By JULIA CHANDLER MANZ.

There is nothing more offensive to one's sense of refinement than the woman who insists upon being trailed by strong perfumes. And the queer part of it is that she always labors under the impression that she is just the most dainty type of femininity in all the world.

The world does the looking all right, but the admiration of respectable folk for the woman who offends the olfactory sense of an unprotected world with insidious toilet waters is conspicuous only for its absence.

A young woman with whom I came in occasional contact once explained to me that the heavy odor which she exhaled was a "bouquet odor" made up of lily of the valley, staphylococcus, and gardenia. Her explanation was made with a pride so obvious that I hadn't the heart to tell her that it was the most execrable combination which ever offended the nostrils of a helpless public. Which, after all, would not have been just true; for it has been my ill-fortune to have my olfactory sense almost paralyzed with the worst combination of musk and patchouli.

Strong Perfumes Vulgar.

Strong perfumes of any kind are vulgar, and no woman of good breeding will be guilty of them. Yet it is a common occurrence to have some one who bears the catmarks of refinement in other respects trail a combination of heavy perfumes into a street car or some other crowded place where the public cannot flee from her.

Talk, of course, does not mean taboo on all perfumes, for there is only pleasure in the faint, delicate, intangible scents clinging to one's gloves, lingerie, hair, and millinery. These, of course, are not the same as the heavy, cloying, and often nauseous perfumes which are worn in public places. The latter are a disgrace to the woman who wears them, and a source of annoyance to all who come in contact with them.

Never Mix Scents.

The truly dainty woman never mixes even delicate perfumes, but adheres to one scent in the selection of her toilet water, sachets, and soap.

I have often had requests from my readers for suggestions concerning the proper perfume to use, which, of course, is a matter of individual taste. The woman who is in doubt cannot go far wrong, however, if she will pin her faith to violets. This is a perfume which is

Wonderful Skin and Wrinkle Removers

(From American Home Monthly)

The method of removing dark complexion by absorption seems to have come into general use in this country. Ordinary uncolored wax applied nightly like cold cream and erased morning with warm water, gradually absorbs the faded or discolored outer skin in almost invisible particles. Soon there is a brand new complexion, formed by the younger, healthier under-skin. No cosmetic or artificial treatment can possibly produce a complexion of such radiant, youthful loveliness. Fragments all have merited success. It is seldom that more than one ounce is necessary.

Thousands have also reported great success with the famous wrinkle-removing formula. One ounce of pure powdered salicylic acid dissolved in a half pint of witch hazel and the solution used as a face wash. The effect is almost magical. The deepest wrinkles and crow's feet, as well as the stony lines, whether due to age, illness or worry, completely and quickly vanish. No one need hesitate to try this simple lotion, as it won't harm any skin.

Save That Suit!

It's throwing away money to throw away a suit. We'll clean, repair and press your clothes to look like new.

W. H. FISHER
709 9th St. N. W.
Phone M. 1152 and we will call.
We Give Value in Wash's \$25.00 Cost.

BUTTONS COVERED WHILE YOU WAIT

WASHINGTON BUTTON CO.
Phone Main 1021.
912 New York Ave. N. W.
"It's a Button, We Have It."
We give value in Wash's \$25.00 Cost.

Brockton Sample Shoe Parlor

526 H Street N. E.
Newly Opened
Washington's latest and most up-to-date Sample Shoe Parlor has recently opened with the most complete stock of sample shoes ever on the market. Free fitting and repair. We give value in Wash's \$25.00 Cost.

MME. LEON MODISTE

513 12th St. N. W.
We Give Value in Wash's \$25.00 Cost.

RISON'S

HOMEGRADE BREAD AND PIE.
2106 Pa. Ave. W. 25
We Give Value in Wash's \$25.00 Cost.

FOX HUNT AN UNWORTHY SPORT

By FRANCES SHAFER.

With the world so "full of a number of things" to interest and entertain the hour when we look for refreshment, it does seem that men and women ought to be satisfied to take their pleasure in some better way than through the fox hunt.

Perhaps few of us have ever followed the hounds over the hills in the trail of a little red fox, but in captivity, while, then released just to be pursued by a pack of eager, baying dogs and a group of scurrying red-coated riders, all merely flushed with the chase and intent upon being in "at the death." But seldom occasionally reach us from the picturesque spots where the runs are made and the whole thing is so unworthy the mettle of real men and women that it seems like a bit of clever stage work rather than a modern way of passing time and making sport.

So long a chase and so many on the trail of a little, trapped animal, it looks sort of small and pitiable, does it not?

Medieval in Spirit.

And yet, when we read of the fox hunts that take place, every other feature is elaborated than the one which shows men and women, supposedly big in mind and broad in culture, dropping down to a primitive which somehow reminds us of medieval days.

We hear of the glorious stretch of country through which the trail runs, the crisp tang of the air and the ruddy glow of the riders' hair, but of the fine sportsmanship of Mrs. and Miss Round-top, their effective riding costumes and all the glory of the chase.

We are told how the hounds and the riders, with their dashes of brilliant color, follow their quarry through farms and estates, with the little red fox leading on and straining every nerve to reach his den, the hills fairly ringing with the baying of the pack. Sometimes they follow for fifteen, twenty, thirty miles or so before the hounds close in for their last work. And once in a very great while, the swift little animal eludes the wild pack and runs to earth, in spite of all his vigilant pursuers.

But when the fox fulfills the mission for which he was started, never fail to be informed who was on hand and who went down, who had the "honor" of winning "the brush."

No Time to Moralize.

The reporter who writes up the story covers all but the strange spirit that prompts the chase. He looks for color, and has no time to moralize. And so nobody shows us what a sorry spectacle it is to have been carried down so many years, up to the very time of our much-valued civilization.

FANCIES OF THE MOMENT.

Deep lace berthes and lace undershirts are seen on some of the latest gowns fashioned of charmeuse and velvet.

Fancy inset panel effects are shown on many Paris gowns, both for evening and afternoon wear.

The shaped blouse which was popular several seasons ago is being introduced this season on frocks and suits.

Ruche collars, consisting of plaited batiste or net frills mounted in black velvet ribbon, are new.

White turnover collars are coming into their own again, and are worn with many of the smartest shirt waists.

One Robespierre collar of white satin is edged with narrow bands of black chiffon and is very chic.

Beautiful indeed are the new chiffon and lace scarves seen this winter. Some of the chiffer ones are hand-embroidered, while others have the most intricate of beaded designs worked on them. Among the lace scarves, Spanish lace, that have won so much of a generation ago, is decidedly fashionable.

One stunning coat for the small girl is fashioned of brown velvet and has a deep collar in one-sided effect made of broad moire silk in a little lighter shade than that chosen for the garment. Two large buttons also covered with moire silk decorate the front below the low side closing.

Parisian Coiffure.

Few elderly women seem able to dress their hair in a becoming fashion. A pretty style favored by the Parisian hairdresser is pulled slightly over a fringe in front and wound in a Grecian coil at the back of the head.

Hair dressed in such a way is sure to bring out all the soft lines in the elderly woman's face, as well as to hide those which are too pronounced from time.

To get a good light from an oil lamp the wicks must be changed when they become clogged. Soaking wicks in vinegar twenty-four hours before putting them in the lamps aids in getting a clear flame.

You can make court plaster at home by spreading clean silk with a preparation made by dissolving one part of isinglass in ten parts of water and afterward straining it through muslin. Add two parts of tincture of benzoin.

Crushed ribbons should not be ironed; it makes them shiny. Dampen them and then fold them smoothly and tightly around a rolling pin or empty bottle. This will remove slight creases. There is nothing for very bad creases but to iron them.

The unpleasant strong flavor of uncooked onions is satisfactorily removed by slicing them; then put them in a colander, pour boiling water on them, then plunge into ice water and allow them to remain half an hour. They will be sweet and crisp.

Refuse, either vegetable or animal, should never be thrown on the ash heap, where it will decay and cause unwholesome smells. Give the refuse to pigs or fowls if there are any. If there are neither pigs nor fowls, the refuse should be burned.

Windows in a sleeping room should be so arranged that the fresh night air can come in from one side and the impure can go out through the other. To do this the upper sash should be down at the top and the lower sash up at the bottom, not less than one inch for every person sleeping in the room.

Stylish Little Coat.

Children's coats are particularly pretty this year. One very good looking one is fashioned of light blue broadcloth and is trimmed with two rows of shirring in a light blue satin, between which is a row of cream-colored lace. This novel and attractive trimming goes around the collarless neck, down the side opening of the coat, and edges the sleeves.

CLEVER COMBINATIONS.



The ribbon-trimmed hat is of a style well known and still in favor. The frame is draped with black plush, and a gold-colored ribbon with edges darker in color is used, as shown, to trim it.

The larger hat has a crown and brim of black fur, with a wired edge of dull gold lace around the edge. The only trimming is a gorgeous red rose with green leaves.

It is to have been carried down so many years, up to the very time of our much-valued civilization.

If it was a "pleasure" of folk away down in the scale of living it would not seem quite so strange, because there are

SHINE ON BLACK CLOTH.

There are several methods used for removing shine on black cloth, but the best one is to take a piece of new black crinoline and wet it, then lay over the shiny spot. This should be covered with a dry cloth and then pressed with a very hot iron. If the iron is not hot enough, it will make the crinoline adhere to the serge. You must pull the former away quickly as you would a plaster, and this will raise the nap of the serge so that it looks dull again. The shine is created by the nap being pressed down so flat, so it will be seen the usual plan of rubbing with a liquid is only a temporary remedy. It removes the gloss, but the nap is still flattened.

For silk and other smooth fabrics cold tea is good for shiny patches, and some people sponge with deep blue water, using the ordinary blue bag.

When one starts for a walk or a drive, or plans any bit of pleasure, it is doubly interesting if there is some definite, objectionable point involved; and, of course, a chase would not be flat, as it will be without something tangible to follow.

And the swift canter over miles of glorious scenery, hurrying through fields and heavily wooded woods, would not be half so exciting but for the call of the bugle, the noisy presence of the hounds, and the lure of the fast-fleeing prey.

The keen zest of the chase might be gone, but there would be nothing lamentably small in the spectacle to those looking on.

Away back in other days and in other lands they had a gruesome way of making sport, but this had been moved on, and we look with intolerance, some of us with pity and disgust, upon the pleasure-seekers who forget their manliness or their womanliness in the hours when they play.

For it takes a goodly stretch of the imagination to find anything that is true or worthy in the pursuit of the little red fox.

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History of American Shop-girl Instructive Document

Just a peep into the annals which tell of the increase of shopgirls in this country gives one at once a surprise and a shock. Following the enactment of the new ten-hour and eight-hour laws for women on the plea that the women in shop and factory were overworked and worn out by long hours and lack of sufficient fresh air, it is interesting to read that the same plea was argued for salesmen.

The New York Evening Post tells of the early history of the shopgirl in this country and why she was selected to take the place of men as clerks, as follows:

"The United States Telegraph, in 1855, suggesting relief for the working women, whose distress was one of the results of the industrial revolution following upon mechanical invention, said: 'Let them stand behind counter, and attend to such parts of the retail trade as are least laborious. Here at once would be a great source of employment, which would tend to equalize wages, and in other respects be advantageous to the public.'

For the next twenty years there were similar sporadic efforts to get women established behind the counter, and

those who were working toward that end did not hesitate to castigate men for being in branches "for which females were better suited and intended." The report of the Commissioner of Labor on women in industry was assembled a number of quotations from the writings of the period.

A Shame to Men.
"It is a shame," said one writer, "that fine, hearty men, who might clear their fifty acres each of Western forest in the course of ten years, should be hired up in the dreary, stuffy, and often cases in the case of men, and cramping their genius over clerical and delinquent. They should know better; but, if they do not, our women of intelligence and means should take compassion on the poor fellows, and for their sake refuse to trade where they cannot be waited on by females."

For a man to be behind the counter was to be "frittering away his strength," according to another writer. Half-men was another epithet bestowed on the man clerk.

Women Get Lower Wage.
But, says the commissioner's report, all these advocates of the substitution of women for men in the store based their arguments on the supposition that women would get the same wages the men were receiving for the same task. It was not so, however, and as soon as women were thoroughly established behind the counters it was discovered that the wage scale had been lowered. An increasing pressure of numbers served to reduce the wages still farther.

In the matter of working hours there has been slow but gradual improvement since the early '80s, when the hours in the best New York shops were from 10 to 12 in the morning, and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon, with half an hour for dinner. The increase in wages has been less apparent. Forty years ago New York saleswomen were making 25 or 30 a week, and there are saleswomen who count themselves fortunate to be making that to-day.

Treated Better Now.
Whatever the reason may be, the antagonism that used to exist between the counter between the shopgirl and the salesgirl is gone, says this same paper. What is the reason? Are the girls' wages higher? Do they receive better pay? Is the Consumer's League and its efforts at the bottom of the new order of things? Has the girl herself learned wisdom, a wisdom, alas, that seems even yet to belong only to the masculine half of humanity, a wisdom which considers oneself not a mere automaton, but as a reasoning being? For nowadays the shopgirl can ask for what she will across the counter and a thousand and one varieties will be shown her, and still come the polite refusal. "Do you wish to see something else, madam?"

Maybe it is the shopgirl herself who has changed and who exercises some mercy in her claim upon the shopgirl's attention.

The shopgirl statistics are of great interest. In twenty years the saleswomen have increased from 7,842 to 12,250. The women are, in short, the chief reliance of retail trade as a selling force. Shorter hours, salesmanship schools, improved sanitary conditions, and organizations contribute to the trade efficiency and well-being of the saleswoman.

MEALS FOR TWO DAYS

BREAKFAST.
Warm Rice with Minced Figs. Cream.
Ham Omelet.
Hot Baking Powder Biscuits.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Thinly Sliced Roast or Boiled Chicken.
Celery. Cabbage Salad.
Bread and Butter.
Fruit Sauce. Nut Drops. Tea.

DINNER.
Tomato Bouillon.
Baked Trout. Whole Steamed Potatoes.
Carrots Creamed. Green Pepper.
Chicken Salad.
Greenwich Baking. Coffee.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit Sauce. Nut Drops. Tea.
Creamed Celery and Peppers on Toast.
Browned Hashed Potatoes. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Fish Turbot. Tomato Sauce.
Bread and Butter.
Figs Stuffed with Cottage Cheese. Nut Balls. Wafers. Cocoa.

DINNER.
Chicken. Oyster Shortcake. Baked Sweet Potatoes. Hot Saw.
Small Rice Custard. Coffee.

Greenwich Pudding—Remove the cores from six mildly tart apples. Fill the cavities with the following mixture: The grated rind of one lemon, one cup of sugar, one tablespoon of salt; put butter the size of a chestnut on top of each apple, pour in enough water to cover the bottom of dish and bake carefully in open until tender. Beat whites of three eggs until foamy; add juice of lemon and three tablespoons of powdered sugar and beat all together until stiff enough to hold its shape. Pipe it over the apples and color it slightly in oven. Eat cold with whipped cream.

Note—Use egg yolks for rice custards with leftover rice. Some fish, chicken, potatoes, celery, peppers, figs, nuts, and sauce are leftovers utilized.

A French soufflé of rabbit is also good. Pound the raw white meat of one or two rabbits with a little butter, pepper and salt, one or two mushrooms, a little shallot and a grate of nutmeg. Push this paste through a fine sieve, work into a little white sauce and then as many yolks of eggs as there are ounces of rabbit when not through the sieve. The mixture should be thick as a creamy puree. Beat, mix in the whites of two eggs beaten stiff, fill paper cases or little individual casseroles and bake in a good oven just before serving.

thoroughly with the mixture, seeing that the scoring is penetrated.
Broil the rabbit on a hot gridiron over a quick fire, turning the iron frequently. When quite brown pile the pieces on a hot plate, melt some butter, and pour it over them, turning them in the sauce for three or four minutes.

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